

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please add the following new claims:

37. (new) A method for immobilizing a biomolecule to a surface comprising:
- a. linking said biomolecule to an aromatic or aliphatic hydrazine producing a hydrazine containing biomolecule;
 - b. modifying said surface to comprise at least one aldehyde or ketone producing an aldehyde or ketone containing surface; and
 - c. contacting said hydrazine containing biomolecule with said aldehyde or ketone containing surface thereby immobilizing said biomolecule to said surface.
38. (new) A method for immobilizing a biomolecule to a surface comprising:
- a. linking said biomolecule to an aldehyde or ketone producing an aldehyde or ketone containing biomolecule;
 - b. modifying said surface to comprise at least one aromatic or aliphatic hydrazine producing a hydrazine containing surface; and
 - c. contacting said aldehyde or ketone containing biomolecule with said hydrazine containing surface thereby immobilizing said biomolecule to said surface.
39. (new) A method for immobilizing a biomolecule to a surface comprising:

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- a. linking said biomolecule to an aromatic or aliphatic oxyamine producing a oxyamine containing biomolecule;
 - b. modifying said surface to comprise at least one aldehyde or ketone producing an aldehyde or ketone containing surface; and
 - c. contacting said ^{surface}oxyamine containing biomolecule with said aldehyde or ketone containing surface thereby immobilizing said biomolecule to said surface.
40. (new) A method for immobilizing a biomolecule to a surface comprising:
- a. linking said biomolecule to an aldehyde or ketone producing an aldehyde or ketone containing biomolecule;
 - b. modifying said surface to comprise at least one aromatic or aliphatic oxyamine producing an oxyamine containing surface; and
 - c. contacting said aldehyde or ketone containing biomolecule with said oxyamine containing surface thereby immobilizing said biomolecule to said surface.
41. (new) A method according to claim 37 wherein said biomolecule is an oligonucleotide, a polynucleotide, a protein, a glycoprotein, a peptide or a carbohydrate.
42. (new) A method according to claim 38 wherein said biomolecule is an oligonucleotide, a polynucleotide, a protein, a glycoprotein, a peptide or a carbohydrate.
43. (new) A method according to claim 39 wherein said biomolecule is an oligonucleotide, a

polynucleotide, a protein, a glycoprotein, a peptide or a carbohydrate.

44. (new) A method according to claim 40 wherein said biomolecule is an oligonucleotide, a polynucleotide, a protein, a glycoprotein, a peptide or a carbohydrate.
45. (new) A method for immobilizing a biomolecule to a surface comprising:
- a. binding at least one aromatic or aliphatic hydrazine to a polymer producing a hydrazine containing polymer;
 - b. linking an aldehyde or ketone to said biomolecule to produce an aldehyde or ketone containing biomolecule;
 - c. mixing said hydrazine containing polymer with said aldehyde or ketone containing biomolecule to produce a biomolecule/polymer conjugate;
 - d. modifying said surface to comprise at least one aldehyde or ketone producing an aldehyde or ketone containing surface; and
 - e. contacting said biomolecule/polymer conjugate with said aldehyde or ketone containing surface thereby immobilizing said biomolecule to said surface.
46. (new) A method for immobilizing a biomolecule to a surface comprising:
- a. binding at least one aldehyde or ketone to a polymer producing a aldehyde or ketone containing polymer;
 - b. linking a hydrazine to said biomolecule to produce a hydrazine containing biomolecule;

- c. mixing said aldehyde or ketone containing polymer with said hydrazine containing biomolecule to produce a biomolecule/polymer conjugate;
 - d. modifying said surface to comprise at least one hydrazine producing a hydrazine containing surface; and
 - e. contacting said biomolecule/polymer conjugate with said hydrazine containing surface thereby immobilizing said biomolecule to said surface.
47. (new) A method for immobilizing a biomolecule to a surface comprising:
- a. binding at least one aromatic or aliphatic oxyamine to a polymer producing a oxyamine containing polymer;
 - b. linking an aldehyde or ketone to said biomolecule to produce an aldehyde or ketone containing biomolecule;
 - c. mixing said hydrazine containing polymer with said aldehyde or ketone containing biomolecule to produce a biomolecule/polymer conjugate;
 - a. modifying said surface to comprise at least one aldehyde or ketone producing an aldehyde or ketone containing surface; and
 - b. contacting said biomolecule/polymer conjugate with said aldehyde or ketone containing surface thereby immobilizing said biomolecule to said surface.
48. (new) A method for immobilizing a biomolecule to a surface comprising:

- a. binding at least one aldehyde or ketone to a polymer producing a aldehyde or ketone containing polymer;
- b. linking a oxyamine to said biomolecule to produce a oxyamine containing biomolecule;
- c. mixing said aldehyde or ketone containing polymer with said hydrazine containing biomolecule to produce a biomolecule/polymer conjugate;
- d. modifying said surface to comprise at least one oxyamine producing a oxyamine containing surface; and
- e. contacting said biomolecule/polymer conjugate with said hydrazine containing surface thereby immobilizing said biomolecule to said surface.
49. (new) A method according to claim 45 wherein said biomolecule is an oligonucleotide, a polynucleotide, a protein, a glycoprotein, a peptide or a carbohydrate.
50. (new) A method according to claim 46 wherein said biomolecule is an oligonucleotide, a polynucleotide, a protein, a glycoprotein, a peptide or a carbohydrate.
51. (new) A method according to claim 47 wherein said biomolecule is an oligonucleotide, a polynucleotide, a protein, a glycoprotein, a peptide or a carbohydrate.
52. (new) A method according to claim 48 wherein said biomolecule is an oligonucleotide, a polynucleotide, a protein, a glycoprotein, a peptide or a carbohydrate.

53. A method according to claim 45 wherein the polymer is poly-L-lysine or poly-L-ornithine.
54. A method according to claim 46 wherein the polymer is poly-L-lysine or poly-L-ornithine.
55. A method according to claim 47 wherein the polymer is poly-L-lysine or poly-L-ornithine.
56. A method according to claim 48 wherein the polymer is poly-L-lysine or poly-L-ornithine.
57. A composition of the formula;
A-R₁-B-NH₂•HX
wherein
A is lysine, poly-L-lysine, ornithine or poly-L-ornithine;
R₁ is O(O=C)-(C₆H₁₀)-CH₂- or O(O=C)-C₅H₃N-;
B is a direct bond, -NH(C=S)-, -NH(C=O)- or -
(C=O)-; and
X is a halogen.
58. A composition of the formula;
A-R₁-B-ONH₂•HX
wherein
A is lysine, poly-L-lysine, ornithine or poly-L-ornithine;
R₁ is O(O=C)-(C₆H₁₀)-CH₂- or O(O=C)-C₅H₃N-;
B is a direct bond, -NH(C=S)-, -NH(C=O)- or -
(C=O)-; and
X is a halogen.
59. A composition of the formula;
Y-A-R₁-B-NH₂•HX
Wherein
Y is a biomolecule;

A is lysine, poly-L-lysine, ornithine or poly-L-ornithine;

R₁ is O(O=C)-(C₆H₁₀)-CH₂- or O(O=C)-C₅H₃N-;

B is a direct bond, -NH(C=S)-, -NH(C=O)- or -
(C=O)-; and

X is a halogen.

60. A composition of the formula;

Y-A-R₁-B-ONH₂•HX

wherein

Y is a biomolecule;

A is lysine, poly-L-lysine, ornithine or poly-L-ornithine;

R₁ is O(O=C)-(C₆H₁₀)-CH₂- or O(O=C)-C₅H₃N-;

B is a direct bond, -NH(C=S)-, -NH(C=O)- or -
(C=O)-; and

X is a halogen.

61. A composition according to claim 55 wherein said biomolecule is selected from the group consisting of an oligonucleotide, a polynucleotide, a protein, a glycoprotein, a peptide or a carbohydrate.

62. A composition according to claim 56 wherein said biomolecule is selected from the group consisting of an oligonucleotide, a polynucleotide, a protein, a glycoprotein, a peptide or a carbohydrate.

63. (new) A method for immobilizing an oligonucleotide comprising:
a. binding at least one aromatic or aliphatic hydrazine to a polymer producing a hydrazine containing polymer;

- b. linking an aldehyde or ketone to an nucleotide primer to produce an aldehyde or ketone containing nucleotide primer;
- c. mixing said hydrazine containing polymer with said aldehyde or ketone containing nucleotide primer to produce a nucleotide primer/polymer conjugate;
- d. binding said oligonucleotide to said primers;
- e. amplifying said oligonucleotide by polymerase chain reaction or by reverse transcriptase reaction to produce a double stranded oligonucleotide/polymer complex;
- d. modifying said surface to comprise at least one aldehyde or ketone producing an aldehyde or ketone containing surface; and
- e. contacting said double stranded oligonucleotide/polymer complex with said aldehyde or ketone containing surface thereby immobilizing said biomolecule to said surface.

Please cancel claims 1-36 without prejudice.